

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.  
PARIS OFFICE—RUE SCRIBE.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 180

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ROBINSON HALL, Broadway, 418 P. M. Opera—GROFLE-GIOFLA, at 8 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Third Street—SHERIDAN & CO.'S GRAND VARIETY COMBINATION, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 2 P. M.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN, late Barnum's Hippodrome—GRAND POPULAR COMBINATION, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 2 P. M. Ladies and children's matinee at 12 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 10:15 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, West Fourth Street, open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 224 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 10:15 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway—THE BIG BO-SANZA, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 10:15 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, THEODORE THOMAS CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 225 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE DUNOVANS, at 8 P. M.; Matinee at 10:15 P. M. Men's, Ladies and Children's.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear or partly cloudy.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the daily and Sunday Herald mailed to them, free of postage, for \$1 per month.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was tame and uninteresting. The changes were unimportant and unsuggestive. Gold was steady at 110½. Bonds and foreign exchange were firm.

THE ASCOT RACES in England began yesterday, and the stakes were won by Organist. The turf season seems to have brilliantly begun in England, France and America.

THE REGATTA of the Williamsburg Yacht Club took place yesterday and was an interesting event, though the wind was generally light. The prizes in the different classes were won by the Victress, the Sorceress, the John M. Sawyer and the Pigeon.

CARL SCHURZ in Berlin.—The banquet given to Carl Schurz in Berlin last night was attended by many of the distinguished Americans now abroad and several of the eminent officials of the German Empire. The Germans evidently appreciate the abilities of Mr. Schurz better than the Missouri Legislature did, but not more than do the American people.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE for the season was begun yesterday by the National Guard, with results elsewhere recorded. Our State artillerymen should remember the value of practising not merely as amateurs, but under conditions resembling as closely as possible those which exist in actual war. Only by such tests can real progress be made.

BROOKLYN is becoming notorious of late for murders, and to-day another shocking event is recorded—the assassination of a respected and aged gentleman by a burglar whom he was trying to seize. Mr. Shute was living last night, but his wounds are considered mortal. The assassin is thought to be wounded, and his arrest is likely to be effected soon.

THE DEECHER TRIAL.—Mr. Everts yesterday concluded his long speech, which occupied eight days, and devoted himself principally to comment upon Mr. Deecher's letters. This morning Mr. Beach will begin the argument for the plaintiff, and as his side of the story is brief it is likely that he will be able to conclude on Friday.

SUMMER GARDEN CONCERTS are becoming more attractive and popular as the season advances. Gilmore and Thomas seem to have taken possession of the city, in a musical point of view, for the summer, and their concerts are constantly crowded. A half dozen more of these delightful resorts in different parts of the city, inaugurated on a grand scale, would be equally successful.

JEROME PARK.—The second day's racing of the spring meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park proved to be as attractive and enjoyable as on any previous occasion when this favorite racing association flung their banners to the breeze and invited all comers to witness their sports. There were five events yesterday—a mile race, gallantly contested and nobly won by Madge; the race for the Westchester Cup, distance two miles and a quarter, in which the Southern bore Hallsack fulfilled all expectations; the struggle for the Maryland Stakes, the winner being Olympia, one of the prettiest fillies on the turf to-day; the race of one mile and a half, easily won by the unapproachable Springbok, and the steeplechase, in which, after an exciting contest, Diavolo crossed beneath the string ahead of his competitors.

## The Hard Times—The Prospect Ahead.

Nations are like families and individuals in this, among other respects, that when they have danced they must pay the fiddler. Suppose the case of a man who had by a long course of skilfully directed industry and prudent investment acquired an estate as great as that of Mr. A. T. Stewart or Mr. William B. Astor. Then suppose that one day, in a fit of indignation, he should set fire to one-third of his houses, lay waste a quarter of his farms and leave another quarter uncultivated. Suppose him paying workmen a large price for this work of destruction, and at the same time beginning to live at an extravagant rate himself. Then suppose, when the work of destruction and dilapidation was complete, when he had seriously impaired his fortune and his income, he should suddenly take it into his head to execute a great number of magnificent but needless and unprofitable improvements, mostly in the outlying and unoccupied parts of his estates; building new and expensive roads which lead nowhere, and erecting costly houses for nobody's occupation; and that he should in the meantime not only keep up the extravagant and wasteful style of living, but neglect his business, let his clerks abandon their duties, his stewards and managers cheat and oppress his tenants, lose his customers, and suffer other merchants to take his place in the market. All this Mr. Stewart might do, and he could go on doing it for several years, with great apparent glory, prosperity and comfort. He would be employing a larger number of men even than while he was in his most really prosperous days. His income would be lessened, but he could borrow money on his estates, and when lenders became alarmed he could pay his workmen with due bills for a while. When the fit of destructiveness having exhausted itself, he began to plan and execute costly roads and other so-called improvements on his outlying estates, his credit would doubtless rise again, for capitalists would be dazzled by the real and solid value of his property and the grandeur of his enterprises, and would be slow to distinguish between useful and useless improvements. Great changes, giving employment to numbers of men, take captive their imagination, and no doubt Mr. Stewart, having sunk half his fortune in acts of destruction and waste, would, in the opinion of most men, "enter on a new career of prosperity" when he began to build unneeded roads and tenement houses. They would hasten to lend him money, especially if he offered to pay heavy discounts, and in the state of madness we are supposing, no doubt he would, on balancing his books at the close of the year, regularly thank Heaven that he had been able to borrow money enough to pay all his debts. In fact, however, he would also have been borrowing money to pay much of the interest on his debts, and when his creditors discovered this they would suddenly button up their pockets; to use the cant of the streets, they would "shut down on him." And thereupon not Mr. Stewart only, but all the laborers he had been employing on useless works, would begin to groan under the burden of "hard times."

We beg Mr. Stewart's pardon for using his name to illustrate a course of folly of which he is incapable. What he would never do, that it is which we American people have been doing since 1861. We have destroyed, we have laid waste, we have neglected, we have lived extravagantly, we have projected magnificent but often unprofitable improvements on our great property; and we have borrowed money, paid our workmen in promises, tolerated unfaithful and oppressive stewards, suffered our clerks to cheat us and side away their time, let our trade slip away into other hands and turned up our noses at the rest of the world, because it continued, in an old-fashioned way, to revolve but once in twenty-four hours. We have certainly had a long and magnificent career as borrowers and spenders of other people's savings, and if we had all died three or four years ago we might have gone to glory firmly persuaded that, in the eloquent words of Mr. Jay Cooke, "a national debt is a national blessing," and the more you owe the richer you are. Unfortunately a good many of us have survived to suffer a sad disillusionment. For twelve years we danced, and now for three years we have been paying the fiddlers; and we are not done yet with that disagreeable afterglow. Naturally a good many of us find it a monotonous business, this of paying old scores. Some dependent souls are ready to give it up as a bad job. Many dolorous persons imagine that "the bottom is out of the kettle," and that we shall never, of next to never, recover our former prosperity. They see only prolonged, interminable stagnation, just as there were persons during the war who could never see any probable or victorious end to that struggle. Happily such persons do not make up any considerable part of the American people. The fact is, we have been very silly, very wasteful, very extravagant, very imprudent; but we have still left an immensely great and rich estate, which yields us even now an income so large that we need not despair of quickly mastering our troubles. Let us see what Mr. Stewart would do had he really run through the mad career which we have ventured to suppose for him. He would begin by rigidly economizing in his personal expenses; would dismiss useless servants and stop all needless outlays; he would next drop out all unfaithful and idle clerks in his stores and warehouses and restore a salutary discipline and attention to business there. He would take every means to recover the trade which his rivals had won from him. He would get in as quickly as possible the due bills and other floating indebtedness which, he would know, must constantly impair his credit and embarrass his efforts as long as they were left about. He would see to it that his farms were well tilled; that his stewards did not rob or oppress the laborers; that his workmen in every department were busy and happy, and then he would go on with good courage, very sure that with industry and economy he must soon regain his former condition. "For," he would say, "my real wealth is still great; my estate is large, but has been mismanaged; it needs only decent good management to enable me to live as I formerly did."

Well, that is our national road to better times, and the only one. If we follow that we cannot help but recover our prosperity. and that in a very short time. In point of fact, we have already made important steps toward it. Personal and business indebtedness has been immensely lessened in the last three years. Farmers and planters owe but little money. They are generally poor; but a good crop, sold at fair prices this year, will make them prosperous. Of our business complications the greater part has been straightened out by the Sheriff or by private arrangement between debtor and creditor. An immense, an almost incredible amount of our accumulated capital of the savings of the people during many decades has been either lost or as good as lost, being temporarily unproductive; hence new enterprises lag and speculative improvements get no encouragement. But any one who carefully looks over the country will see that really sound and valuable enterprises which can be carried on with moderate capital and will bring moderate but also quick returns do not lack support. Our condition just now is that of a man who has a handsome income and lives in a small house. Such a man has not long to wait before he is master of the situation. He is already prosperous. And so is the country at the present moment. It is substantially in a sound condition. It could bear losses to-day far better than three years ago. It is richer now than it has been since 1861. A bad crop would distress us less this year than it would have done in 1871 or 1872. We have put a stop to the outgo, and our income is so great that only prudent economy and sound business management are needed to bring us back to a wholesome prosperity. It will be some years before we are ready to enter on another career of wild speculation, and those who understand by prosperity notions of living at the expense of others will have to wait a while. For them the times will continue to be hard; but for legitimate industry the present promises to be the last hard year, and if we could be sure of certain wholesome and needed reforms in the government, which would give rest and good government to the South and a sound currency to the nation, our period of hard times would be substantially at an end.

## A Centennial Clergyman.

Among the centennials which are now, and with much propriety, the fashion, we find not only those of events but of individuals. The oldest clergyman in America, Mr. Boehm, yesterday was complimented in Jersey City by the celebration of his hundredth birthday, and what made the proceedings at the Methodist Episcopal church more impressive was that the venerable preacher still retains his faculties and pronounced the benediction upon the congregation. The old men there seemed young to this senior of the American Republic. The scene reminds us—and yet with a marked difference—of the description which Cooper gives of the appearance of "Tamenund of many days" in the council of his chiefs. "They were all aged," says the chronicler, "but one in the centre, who leaned upon his companions for support, had numbered an amount of years to which the human race is seldom permitted to attain. His frame, which had once been tall and erect, like the cedar, was now bending under the pressure of more than a century." The same reverence the Indian tribes felt for the famous chief, as he recalled the vague past, was felt by his children in the faith for this Christian father, who remembers the birth of the great Church which now extends over a continent, and can recall the time when New York was but a village and the populous country around it an almost unbroken forest.

## The Senatorial Difficulty in New Hampshire.

The Superior Court of New Hampshire, in a communication signed by all the judges, have declined to pass any opinion on the question submitted to them by the House, a decision which will increase the respect felt for that tribunal by all intelligent minds which have had occasion to observe its character. The constitution of the State has ordained a tribunal for determining the right of members of the Legislature to seats, but that tribunal is not any of the ordinary courts of judicature. In that State, as in all the States, each branch of the Legislature is the supreme and final judge of the election and qualifications of its own members, and no judicial court has any shadow of jurisdiction over such cases. We do not suppose that the members who submitted this difficulty to the Superior Court imagined that the Court had any legal authority to decide it. It was, of course, referred to them merely as arbitrators, but the State constitution does not empower the Legislature to refer to arbitration the questions which it requires the two Houses to decide. The Court has wisely abstained from pronouncing a decision by which nobody would be bound. It is a fundamental principle of good government that the legislative, judicial and executive departments be kept distinct, and that each be held to its separate responsibility, without intrusion into the domain of the others. An intelligent public opinion will approve of the respect which the highest court of New Hampshire has paid to this important principle, and endorse its refusal to make a decision which it has no authority to enforce, and which would be as void in law as if pronounced by any other three citizens of the State. The refusal of the Court to interfere leaves things as they were. The Senate having admitted the two democratic Senators to seats when a quorum was present its decision will stand and there is no authority to reverse it.

## The Colorado Beetle.

In another column will be found an excellent account of this destructive insect, written by Mr. Charles R. Dodge, one of the capable entomologists of the Department of Agriculture. All persons interested in the culture of the potato will recognize the importance of spreading among the people at the present time whatever knowledge of this parasite science possesses; for by teaching the farmers to immediately recognize their enemy and by what means to fight him we enable them to save their crops, and, moreover, by teaching them how to know the destructive beetle from the comparatively harmless insects that very closely resemble him, we may avoid the spread of needless alarms. We therefore commend this essay—as succinct as it is complete—to our farmer readers, and beg to suggest to readers in the city, who are less interested in the growth of the potato than in

its price when grown, that they may possibly do a service to themselves and the public in this connection if they would cut out the little article and send it in a letter to their farmer friends or relatives in the country.

## Wickham on His Winding Way.

We trust His Honor the Mayor will reconsider his rashly conceived and hastily expressed resolution not to accept the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor of London. The more we think of the opportunities for distinction thus thrown away the more we feel that His Honor is insensible to the highest advantages of his station. The Mayoralty of New York is an ornamental and not a very useful office, more particularly since the Governor has adopted the plan of quietly docketing municipal measures in some dusty pigeon hole. He may review St. Patrick's Day processions and Knights Templars and German target companies, and make dinner addresses about the glory of New York, but so far as any useful purpose can be served, in either the way of reform or administrative service, the Mayor might as well be in London as in New York. Since we have made the Mayor's duties ornamental let us keep him in ornamental occupations. He is a handsome man, and would win the smiles of youth and beauty as he slowly paced up Guildhall arm-in-arm with the gowned and wigged Lord Mayor. He knows the philosophic value of a good dinner, and could teach our English brethren capacities in the sauce and salad and mixed drink line which London epicures have never dreamed. Who sings a sweeter song or tells a brighter story? Which of our orators can fly the eagle to such a height without losing him in the empyrean? Which of our public men has so much Centennial eloquence? If it came to bearding the British lion in his den, and tramping upon his tail until he howled, we should prefer Mr. Morrissey. But this will be possible also, as Mr. Morrissey could be in the municipal train.

Think how the embassy would celebrate the glory of New York! Imagine our handsome Mayor parading down Pall Mall, carrying the American flag high in the air, with Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore in the advance playing Yankee Doodle! Then, arm-in-arm, Disbecker and Green—Disbecker, the inventor of the Garbage balm of a thousand flowers, and Green as the watch dog of the treasury, suffering from hydrophobia. Then would come Judge Quinn, viewing with alarm the growth of the German power, and Judge Friedman, gazing with astonishment upon the increase of the Irish power in this their votive land. After these the police surgeons who have made the precious discovery that health comes from dirt and nastiness. Then we should have E. Delafeld Smith, with his head under his arm, and behind him the four bosses of our city politics—Tom Murphy, John Morrissey, Tom Creamer and John Kelly. When we think of these illustrious citizens, descendants of Irish kings and now exercising royal rights in New York, we can well conceive the impression they would make upon the awed Britisher. After these monarchs of the new dynasties there could be some representatives of the past—Bailey, the old revenue collector; Ingersoll, and Keyser and Garvey, and John McBride Davidson, the safe man, and other informers. We do not know if we can spare poor Boss Tweed, but if such were possible he would make a profound impression. We can very well spare Jay Gould, and now that Uncle Dan and Uncle Dick have both retired from business, if these three financiers care to go abroad and to remain, to make a long, very long, stay and enjoy themselves with British capital in the British capital, we shall welcome their departure with band and music.

If the Mayor could induce Beecher and Tilton to go also to assist Moody and Sankey in their work that would be a comfort. There is no reason why the trial should cease. Judge, jury and all could take comfortable passage and keep on trying the case as they sailed. We are willing to trust Mr. Everts to speak until he reaches Fastnet. We have had six months of our daily scandal; it has been meat and drink, dew and manna, and in the interest of international harmony we are willing to share the blessing with our cousins. The more we dwell upon the opportunities now before the Mayor—the comfort of the trip, the honors that await him, the speeches he can make, the songs he can sing—the more we think of the good he can do in his mission, the more urgently we entreat him to reconsider his decision. Let him go by all means. He need not be particularly about the southern route, the further north he goes the better. The one thing his party need never fear is ice, neither in this world nor any other. As for the Mayoralty, Tilden can manage it, as he does now, and at a pinch review the Irish processions also. By all means let the Mayor go, and with the suite we have indicated. If on his return home he could go far enough north to reach the Pole and could leave his retinue as a colony—Green to tax the Polar bears and Disbecker to anoint the Pole with his balm of a thousand flowers from the Harlem flats—he would achieve the most brilliant result of his administration.

## Red Cloud's Abortive Visit—Our Indian Policy.

No regret should be felt at the obstinate refusal of the Sioux chiefs, in their late visit to Washington, to sign a relinquishment of the treaty by which they hold their present territory. We hope this failure may put an end to the foolish practice of Indian embassies to Washington to negotiate with the government. The time has come when the Indian tribes should be no longer dalled with and bargained with, but governed. Like all other people who reside on our territory, they must be subject to our laws. No other race is permitted to visit the federal capital to arrange the conditions on which they will yield obedience. Neither whites nor negroes assert any such privilege, and their pretensions would be scouted as insufferable if they did. For all other classes of our population, except the Indians, Congress passes such laws as it deems just and expedient, and enforces obedience. The time has come when it must make its authority felt by the Indians in the same absolute manner. They must no longer be permitted to judge for themselves, but the government must judge for them what laws and regulations shall be binding on their race within the limits of the national jurisdiction. The In-

dian laws ought to be just, humane and considerate; but the superior sense of Congress must decide what these laws shall be, and they must be enforced with a firmness, decision and vigor that will convince the Indians of the futility of resistance.

This inevitable change in our Indian policy is imposed by the force of circumstances, and if the government has not yet quite grown to it it will very soon. A good beginning was made in 1871, when Congress passed the law forbidding the Executive to make any further treaties with the Indian tribes. The newspaper correspondents at Washington during the visit of Red Cloud and his associates seem to have forgotten this important statute in their perpetual use of the word "treaty" as applicable to the proposed arrangement with the Sioux chiefs. The act of March 3, 1871, declares that "no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe or power, with whom the United States may contract by treaty." This great step toward a fundamental change in our Indian policy has made, as yet, but little impression on the public mind, because it is prospective in its operation and leaves existing Indian treaties untouched. The act expressly provides that "no obligation of any treaty lawfully made and ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe prior to March 3, 1871, shall be hereby invalidated or impaired." The government must, of course, keep faith; but if the old Indian treaties could be annulled the field would be clear for a new and wise Indian policy. Provision has been made by Congress for terminating existing treaties with any tribe which commences hostilities against the United States—a wise and provident enactment, founded on a principle of the law of nations, by which subsisting treaties are annulled between States at war. If the Sioux chiefs should excite their tribe to hostilities when they get back their treaty will be as dead as if they had signed a relinquishment during their late visit. The statute here referred to was passed in 1862, with a view to prevent the Indians from fighting in the interest of the Confederates; but this accidental origin does not impair its value for present purposes. Its language is, "Whenever the tribal organization of any Indian tribe is in actual hostility to the United States the President is authorized, by proclamation, to declare all treaties with such tribe abrogated by such tribe." If the Sioux chiefs go home and stir up hostilities they will as effectually annul their treaty as if they had signed a relinquishment, without gaining the advantages which the government offered them in compensation. We hope the government will avail itself of this means of abrogating Indian treaties as fast as occasions may arise, and when the existing treaties are out of the way it will be at full liberty to deal with the Indian question in a manner adapted to the extension of our settlements into the great Western regions where the red man held un molested sway twenty years ago.

## How to Treat Public Nuisances—A Little Good Advice.

There never was a city so burdened with its officials as the city of New York. Those whose business it is to see that the public service is free from abuses are generally the first to introduce them, and when the people are awakened to any one of the evils an official denial of the existence of the wrong is the first result of the discovery. This was notably the case in regard to the filling of the Harlem flats. When the Herald pointed out this terrible abuse Commissioner Disbecker flatly contradicted us. Evidently he expected his bold words to be accepted as the truth and that his shameless conduct would go unchallenged. He and one or two of his associates even went so far as to hold the fear of dismissal over the whole body of police surgeons to coerce them into making a report to sustain his position, though it was subversive of the fact. This document, so disgraceful in itself, was published as an official denial of all the charges, and but for the exertions and courage of General Smith it might have been accepted as a proof of Disbecker's rectitude. The new Commissioner was not a man to cover over a great wrong, even when it was perpetrated with the consent or under the direction of his associates in the Board, and he first induced Dr. Fetter to tell the whole truth in regard to the matter. In a report to the Police Department, which we print this morning, Dr. Fetter reiterates the facts to which General Smith first gave publicity. These facts not only demonstrate all that we have said in regard to the filling and its danger, but clearly prove that the Street Cleaning Bureau was systematically engaged in planting a pest bed almost in the heart of the city. The conclusion seems inevitable that this work, so heartless and so poisonous, was done for the profit of other persons besides the contractors; and this much at least seems certain, that not more than one report of the money received for street dirt was ever made to the Comptroller.

We also print reports from Dr. Francis A. Thomas, Dr. Hamilton Walker and others, some of them going even further than Dr. Fetter in denunciation of the wrongs committed upon the people of Harlem. Dr. Walker declares that, whether contemned by the Police Board or not, the manner in which the salt marsh was filled was an outrage on the community, and Dr. Thomas, who has been a police surgeon for many years and who is a man of much practical knowledge, also sustains this view. Dr. Thomas lives in the neighborhood of which he writes, so that by personal observation, as well as professional skill, he is especially well qualified to express an opinion on this subject. Many of the police surgeons who concurred in the report of the special committee did so without making any personal examination, and it will be seen that most of these now take entirely different ground. Neither the Police Commissioners nor the Board of Health can any longer have an excuse for not dealing sternly and effectively with the nuisance, and, though Dr. Walker doubts whether disinfection is possible, it has become a necessity.

The noxious gases and noxious vapors which have resulted from the foul matter used as filling impregnate the air to such an extent as to make an epidemic not only possible, but probable, unless speedy efforts are adopted to

prevent disease. With such weather as we have had for the last fortnight every day adds to the danger. In another week it may be too late to guard against the enemy to life and health which has been so recklessly brought to the doors of a large part of our population by their official protectors and guardians. If anything is to be done to protect the community it must be done speedily, and it is due to the public that the work of disinfection shall be done effectively.

The difficulty is in dealing with so large a mass of deleterious matter. So much garbage has been dumped into the Harlem flats and now lies there decomposing that only the most thorough treatment will meet the exigencies of the case. Many plans are suggested; but among the most feasible, apparently, is the use of coal tar as a disinfectant. If this article possesses the qualities attributed to it and claimed for it the whole region now infected with malarial diseases—the result of the foul exhalations from the garbage beds—may be made safe and wholesome in a week. The substance is very cheap, and fifteen years ago was regarded as useless for any practical purpose. Since then it has been much utilized, however, and if it really possesses the disinfecting qualities that are claimed for it no time should be lost in covering the pest beds with a thick coating of coal tar, and then the whole district should be filled with four or five feet of pure loam or sand. No more street fillings, even if they are free from garbage, ought to be sent to the Harlem flats in the condition they now are. Only that which is in itself a disinfectant, loam or sand, should be used in burying the iniquities of the Street Cleaning Bureau and the contractors, and a thorough disinfection of the unhealthy fillings should be made before they are covered with pure earth. The plan to which we thus call attention is that suggested by Dr. Thomas in his report to the Police Board. His suggestion is so simple and inexpensive that there can be no excuse, in view of the danger which is impending, for not applying it. If the coal tar possesses the disinfecting qualities which Dr. Thomas avers—and there need be no doubt upon this question—the unhealthy substances which now threaten the health of the city should be saturated with it at once. If it will not fully answer the purpose some other disinfectant must be found; for, while there can be no doubt that the deleterious matter ought to be removed altogether, it would be unsafe to attempt its removal, at least at this season.

In our efforts to prevent an epidemic we must not altogether overlook the cause of all this trouble or the men by whom it was produced. The filling of the Harlem flats is a nuisance. It is the duty of the Grand Jury to indict nuisances. Let the District Attorney have those by whom it was created indicted and tried for their offence. Mr. Delafeld Smith, the Corporation Counsel, has expressed a willingness to aid the people in this matter. Here is his opportunity. Let him see to it that the contractors and officials who were engaged in creating this nuisance are made to suffer for their wrong by means of a civil action. If they are pursued and punished in both the civil and criminal courts there will be fewer offences of the same kind in the future.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

splendid burgundy this year. The *Inter-Ocean* says "the defence has exerted its best efforts." Major John J. Upham, United States Army, is at the Gienham Hotel. They celebrated Meesmer's birthday in Paris with a banquet and a ball. Sergeant Bates is another great soldier not mentioned in Sherman's book. Ex-Governor John C. Brown, of Tennessee, is residing at the New York Hotel. Congressman George A. Bagley, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, United States Navy, is registered at the Union Square Hotel. It would appear that the Washington hotel keepers are content to get along *sans* *Shouze*. Lieutenant Commander Charles F. Smith, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Congressman Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, has taken up his residence at the St. Nicholas Hotel. There is a prospect of a great harvest in Hungary, but in Russia the promise is less satisfactory. Mr. Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. George Smith will take another trip to Mesopotamia, this time at the expense of the British treasury. State Treasurer William Morrow and Comptroller John C. Burch, of Tennessee, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gouffier A. P. de Carvalho Borges, the Brazilian Minister, arrived from Washington last evening at the Albemarle Hotel. Tremendous times in Dublin for the O'Connell centennial. It comes on the 5th, 6th and 7th of August, for he has three birthdays. One Jacob Dunning sold the Denver Tribune for \$100,000 damages for alleged defamation of character. Result—Plaintiff not-satisfied, with liberty to pay costs. During the year ending April 1, 1875, there were exported from France to foreign countries 15,318,355 bottles of champagne. France herself consumes 3,000,000 bottles. Secretary Delano yesterday sent to the President the name of Governor Axtell, of Utah, to be Governor of New Mexico, and that of J. P. Emery, of Tennessee, to be Governor of Utah. Vice Axtell. Prince Bismarck will, on the advice of his medical attendants, pass in future his periods of leave in a warm climate. He intends, therefore, to purchase property in Southern Germany, but will not sell his estate at Varzin. Jeff Davis says for the South:—"We can proudly point to a record which shows a strict adherence to the ranges of war between civilized nations." This shows how completely poor old Jeff has forgotten all about Andersonville. At the request of Professors Ranke and Gosselbrocht, the Prussian Lieutenant General von Trotski has undertaken to write the history of the military sciences for the great work originated by King Maximilian II. of Bavaria, "The History of the sciences in Germany." In Mississippi some active politician lodged a bullet in the brain of a negro sheriff. He had, perhaps, heard of Carruth's case, and so put his shot in the other way—sending it from the front of the head backwards; but in spite of this precaution the encephalopust still lives. Why does one make a wry mouth? This church's name implies the same. Preaching and practice Py-mouth. Philadelpha Bulletin. Macaulay's appeal in regard to starvation in Cal edonia is simply an outcry against the discipline round necessary. The military commander has ordered that the convicts who refuse to work shall only receive in future a ration composed of bread, vegetables, oil, vinegar and salt. About fifty-seven prisoners are affected by this rule. But they will get enough to eat when they obey orders.